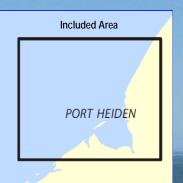
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Port HeidenNOAA Chart 16343

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker

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Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=163 <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbycharts.noaa



Port Heiden, 250 miles NE of Cape Sarichef, is 9 miles in greatest width and extends inland about the same distance. The seaward side of the bay is formed by barrier sandbars 5 to 10 feet above high water. **Strogonof Point** (56°53.3'N., 158°50.7'W.),

(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

is the NE end of the barrier beach that extends from the SW. Farther to the NE is crescent-shaped **Chistiakof Island**, which extends nearly to the mainland on the NE side of the bay.

Pilotage, Port Heiden.—Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska. The Bering Sea is served by the Alaska Marine Pilots. (See **Pilotage**,

General (indexed), chapter 3, for the pilot pickup stations and other details.)

The approach to Port Heiden should be recognized by the high, bold headlands and the airfield installations on the N side, but the bight back of Seal Islands, 20 miles to the SW, has been mistaken for the bay. Aniakchak Crater (see chart 16011) is about 15 miles E of Port Heiden, and Black Peak is about the same distance to the S.

On the mainland back of Chistiakof Island is the village of Meshik. A commercial airfield, numerous radio towers, and several prominent buildings are about 4 miles NNE of the village.

The seaward approach has a uniformly gently sloping bottom, with shoals extending considerably offshore. The 10-fathom curve is 6 to 8 miles off the bay, and the 20-fathom curve about 15 to 20 miles off. Over this area there is good holding bottom of fine sand and gravel, with some offshore sand waves lying perpendicular to the beach. Inshore of the 5-fathom curve the bottom tends to shoal abruptly.

No passage is recommended between Strogonof Point and Chistiakof Island because of numerous shifting bars. Small boats, however, can approach Meshik around the NE end of Chistiakof Island, with local knowledge and by exercising caution. In September 1982, Chistiakof Island and the islands to the SW were reported to be submerged, forming more bars which close much of Port Heiden during inclement weather.

The bottom in Port Heiden is sand and mud, and the holding properties are considered poor. The landing area off the cannery at Meshik is long and sloping, and heavy loading should be done in the latter stages of a rising tide because of the flats that uncover at low water.

Currents.—The current velocity is 1 knot; the ebb current seems to be increased by a SE wind. Sea ice conditions are variable, with navigation seldom entirely suspended; drift ice usually restricts navigation to full-powered vessels from January through April.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau Commander

17th CG District (907) 463-2000 Juneau, Alaska

Julie



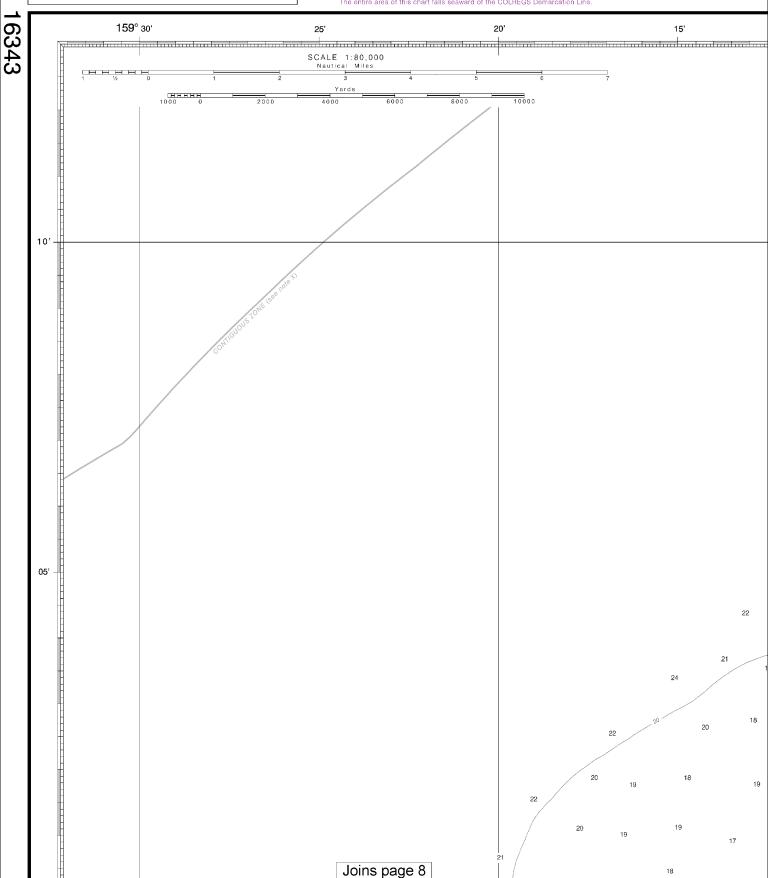
NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

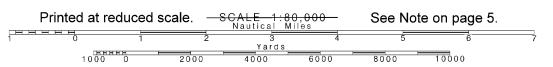
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*. To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

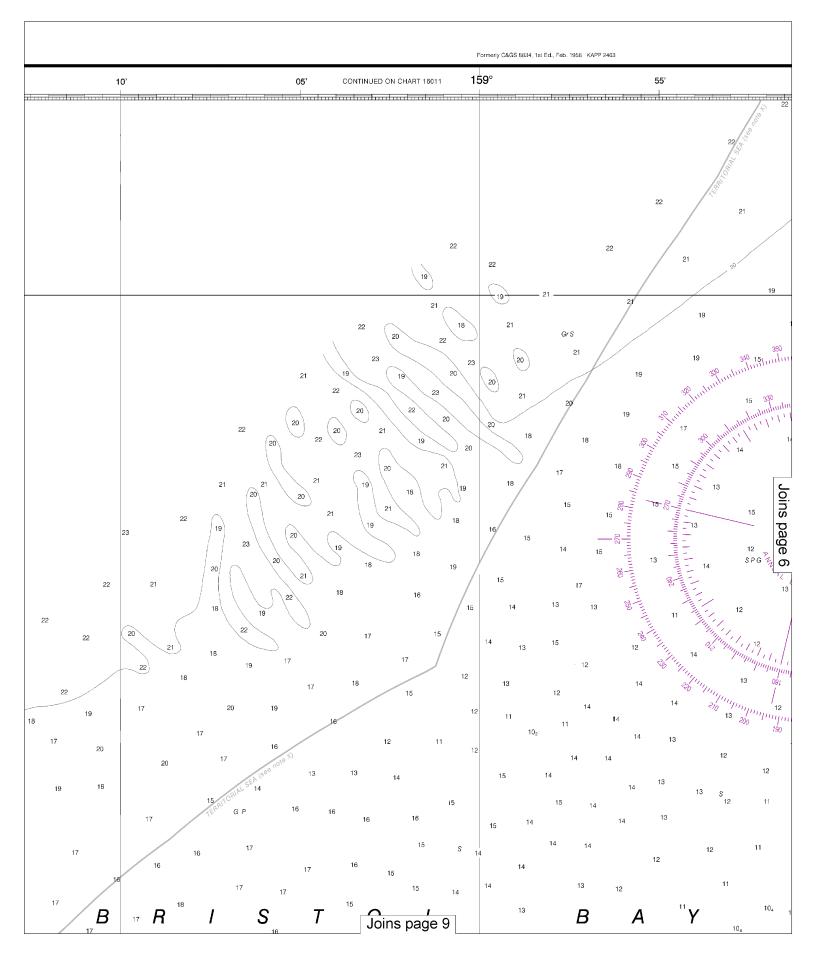
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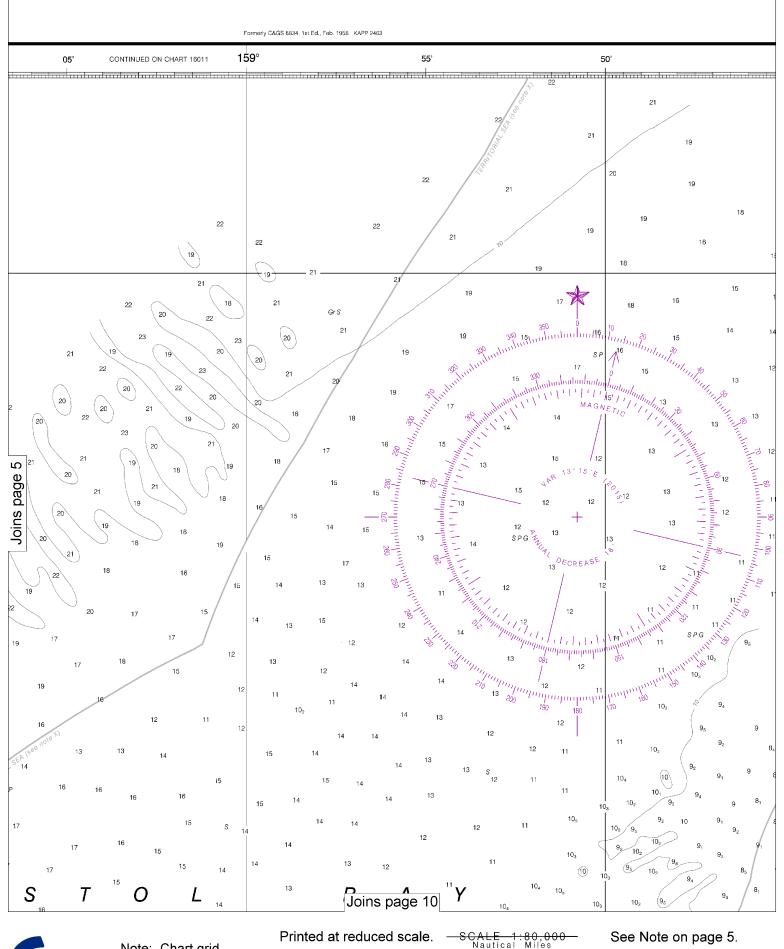






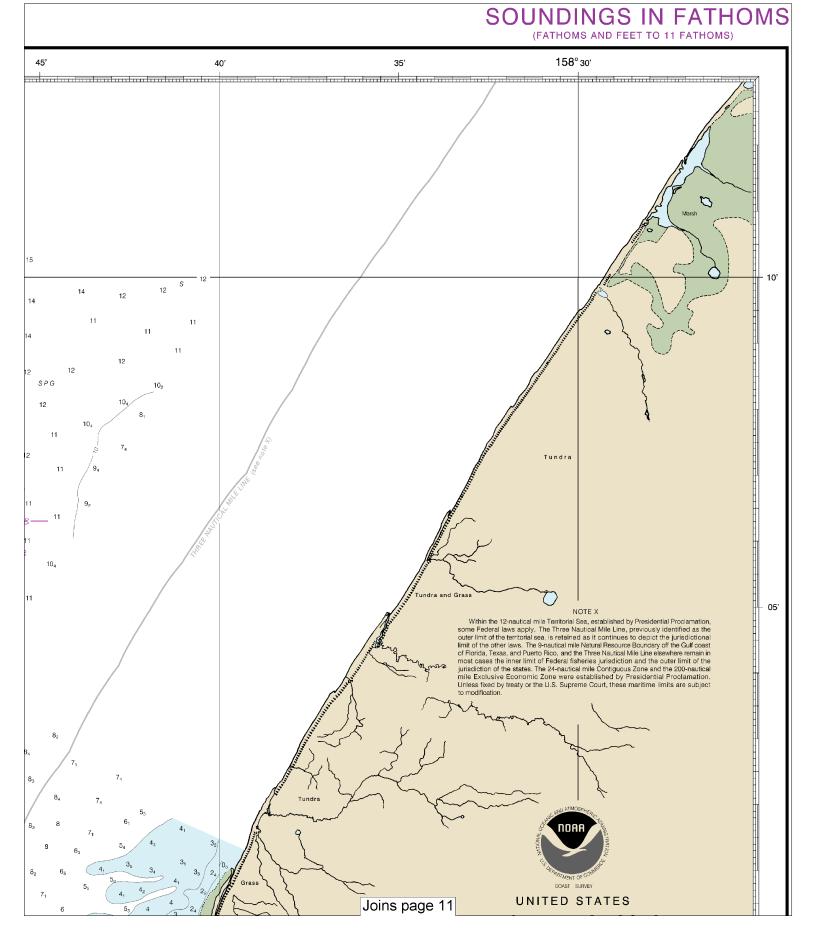




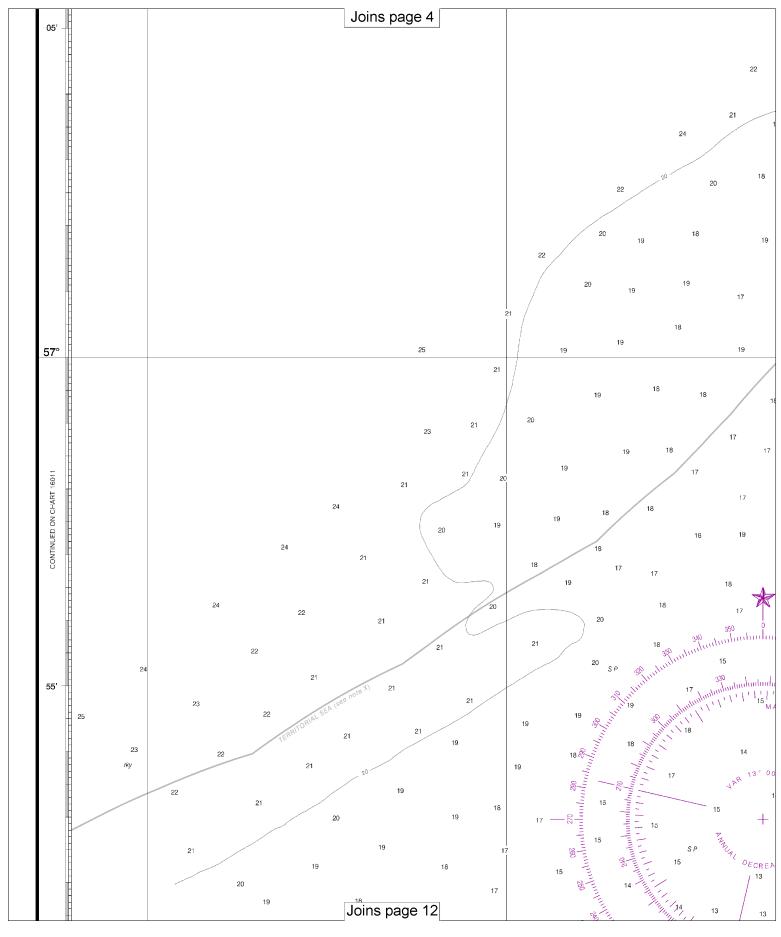






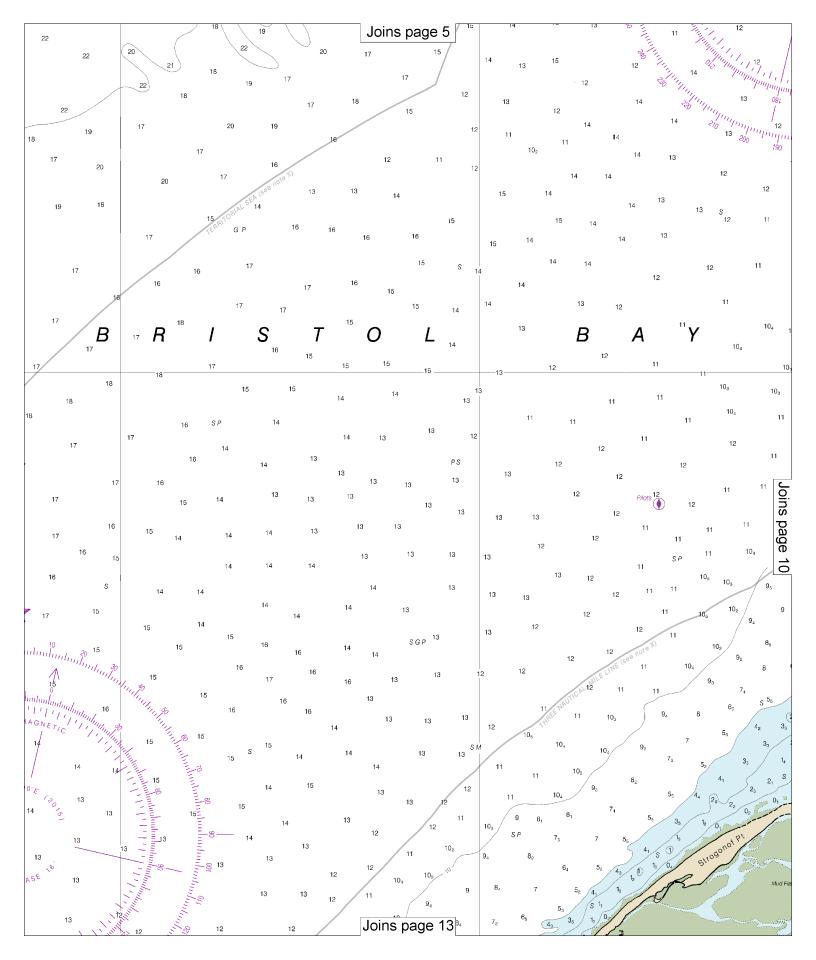


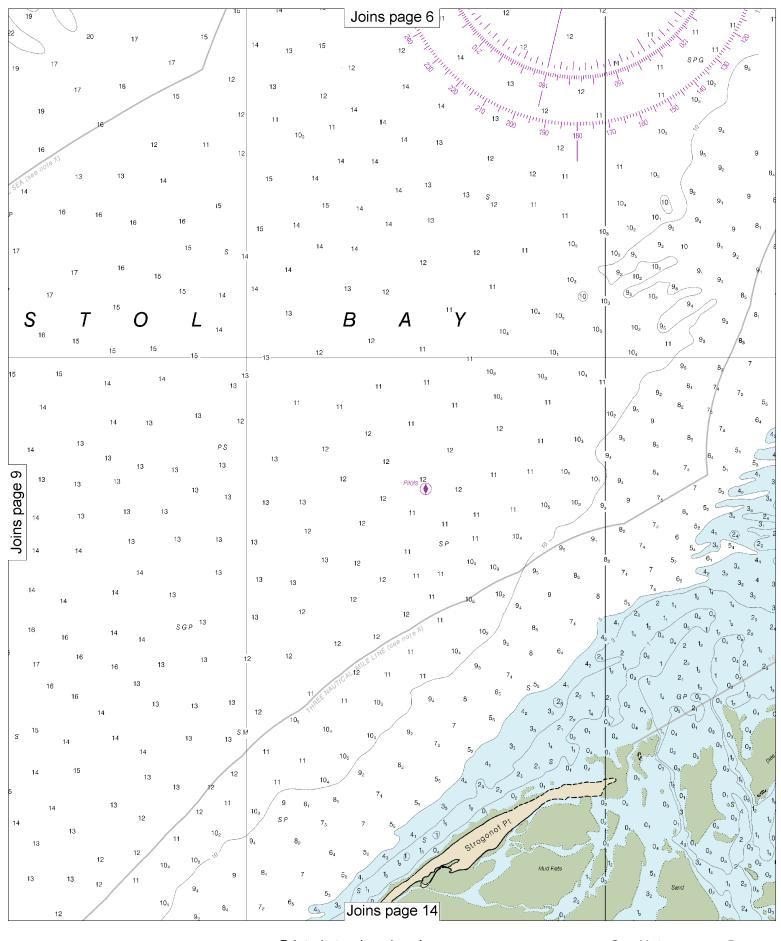
9th Ed., Apr. 2015. Last Correction: 4/1/2015. Cleared through: LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)





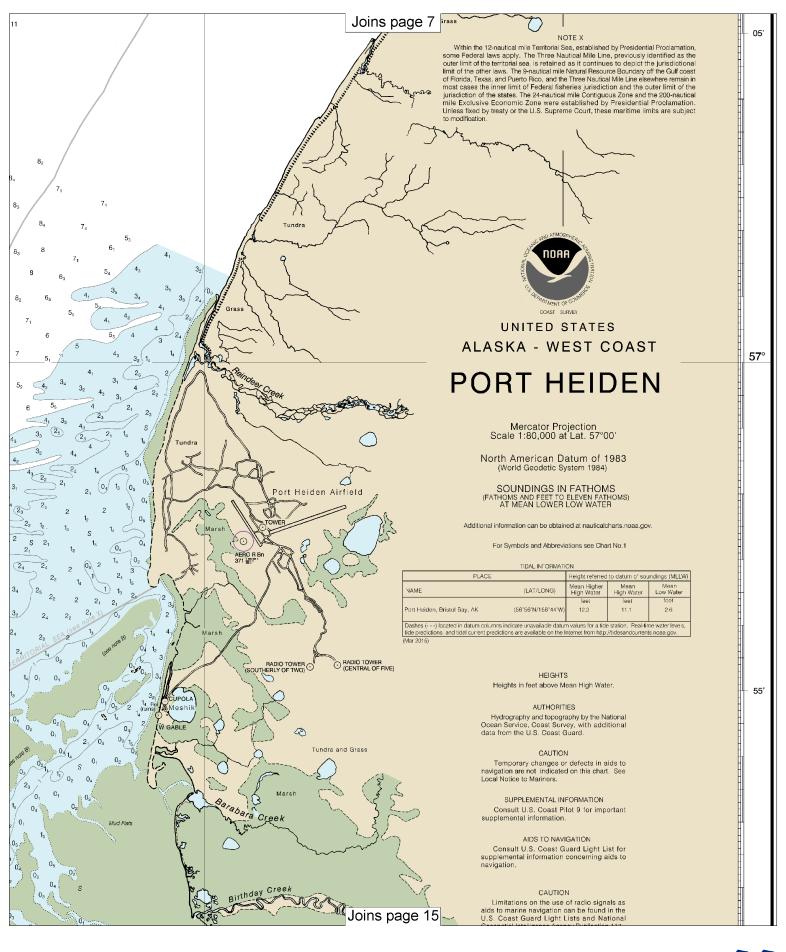


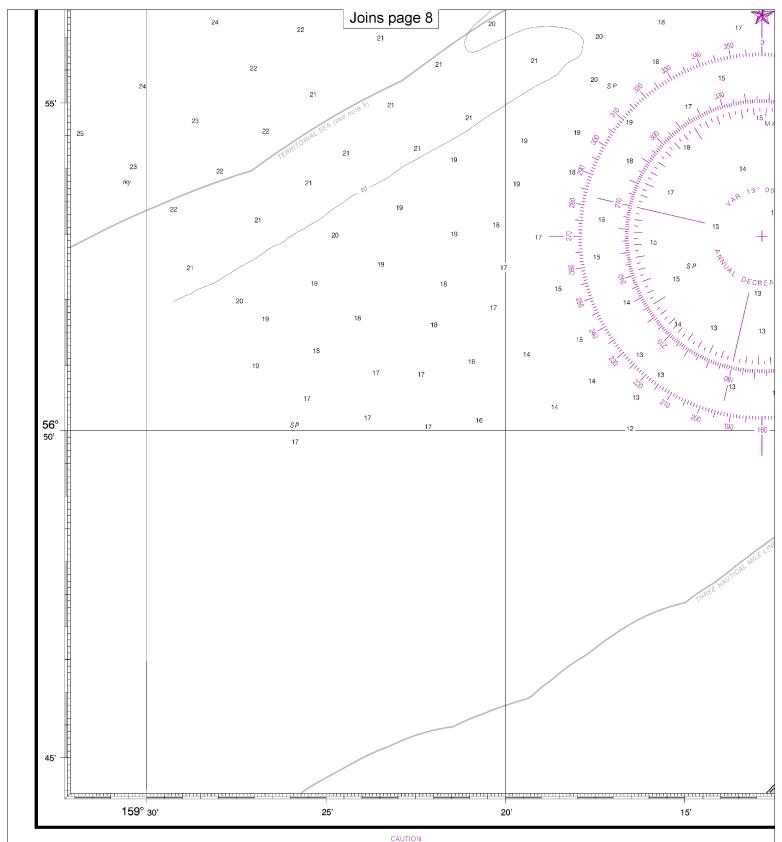




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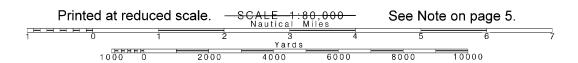
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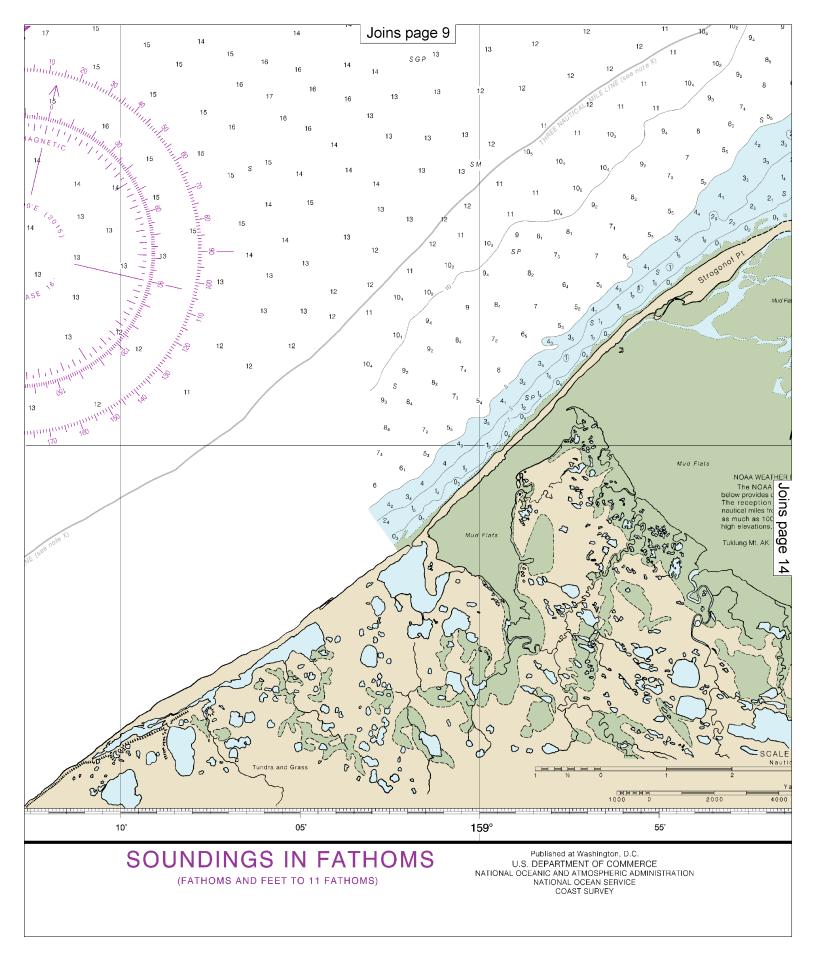
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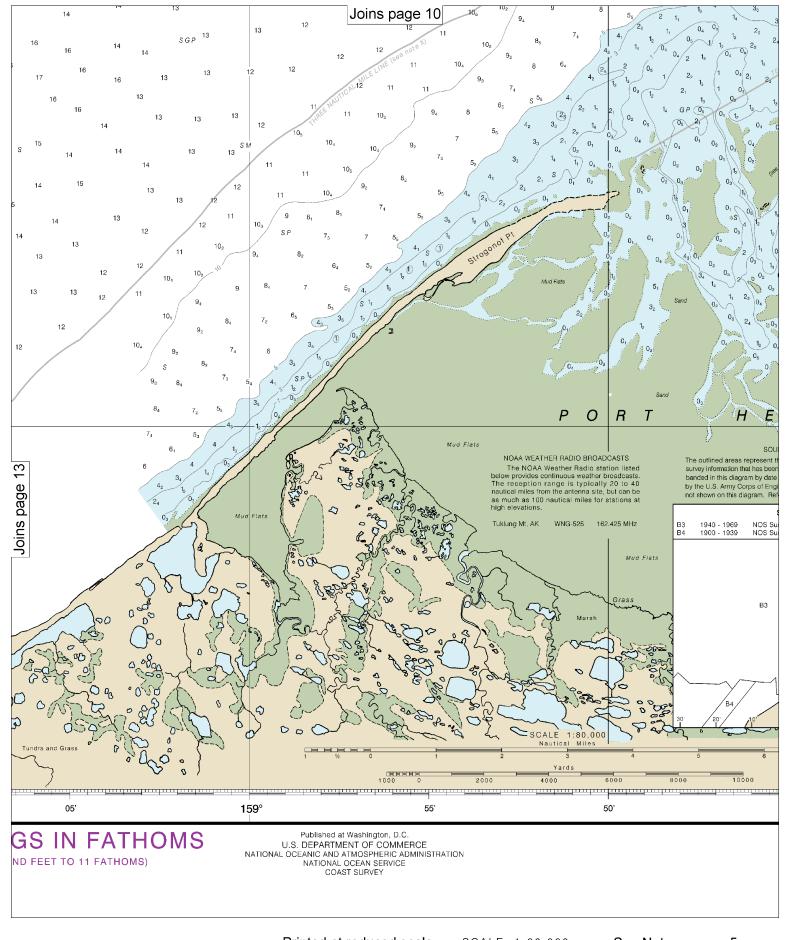
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand comer. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauficalcharts.noae.gov.

9th Ed., Apr. 2015. Last Correction: 4/1/2015. Cleared through: LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

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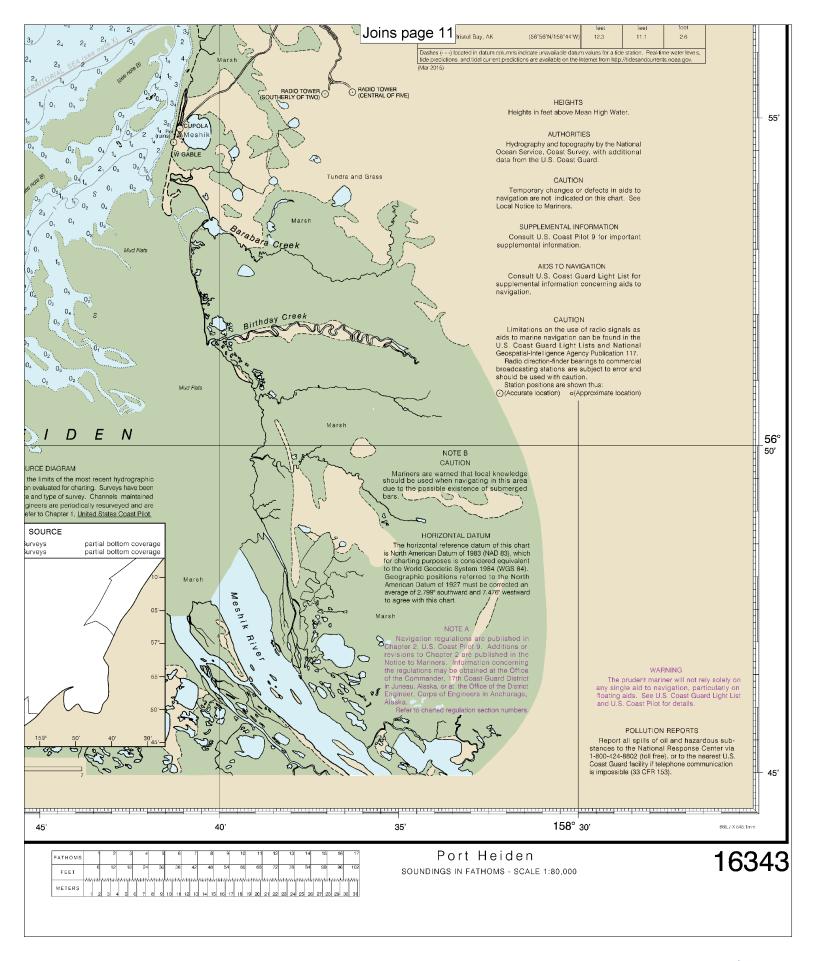






14







VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml

Report a chart discrepancy — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.